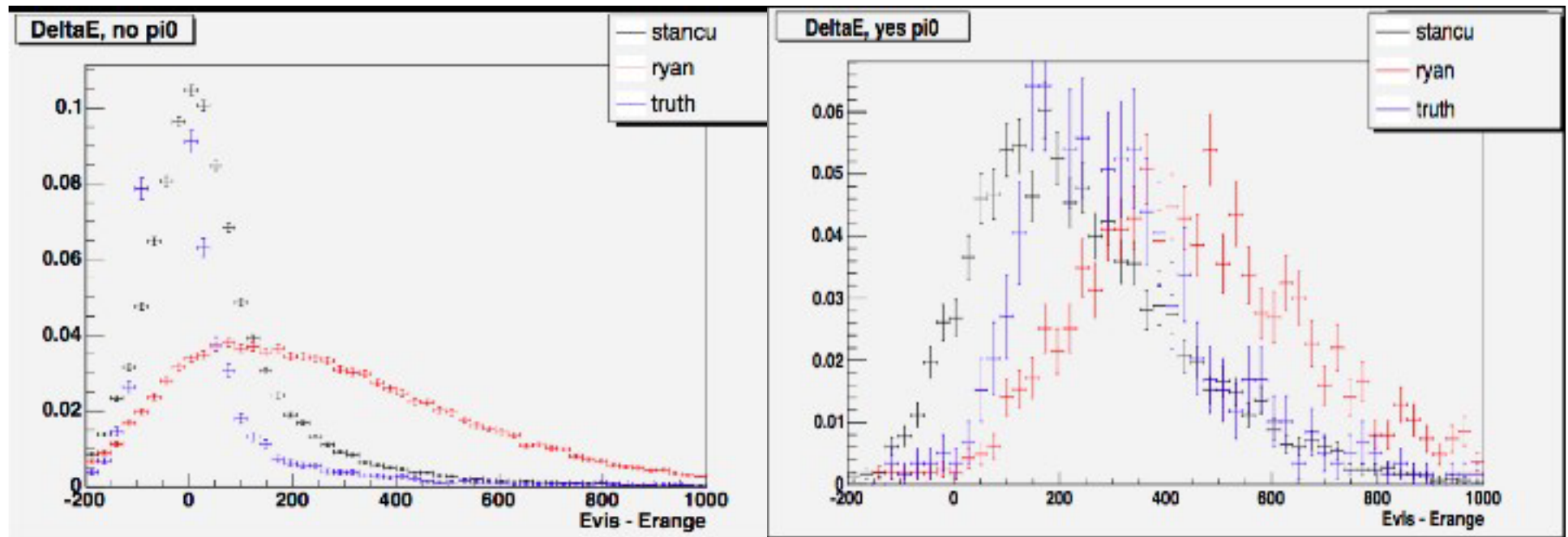


# Muon track length calculation

- Three options were pursued
  - Estimated muon track length: StancuMuvd\_L
  - Distance between muon and michel StancuFull vertices
  - OneTrack (Reconstruction) vertices
- These were compared to the “true” track length
  - InputMonteCarlo\_VRTX and IFSP numbers

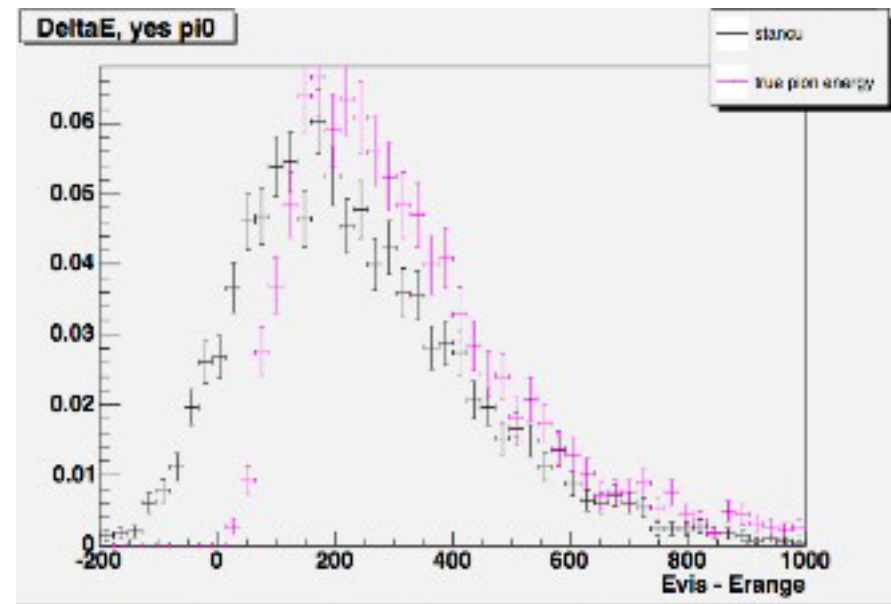
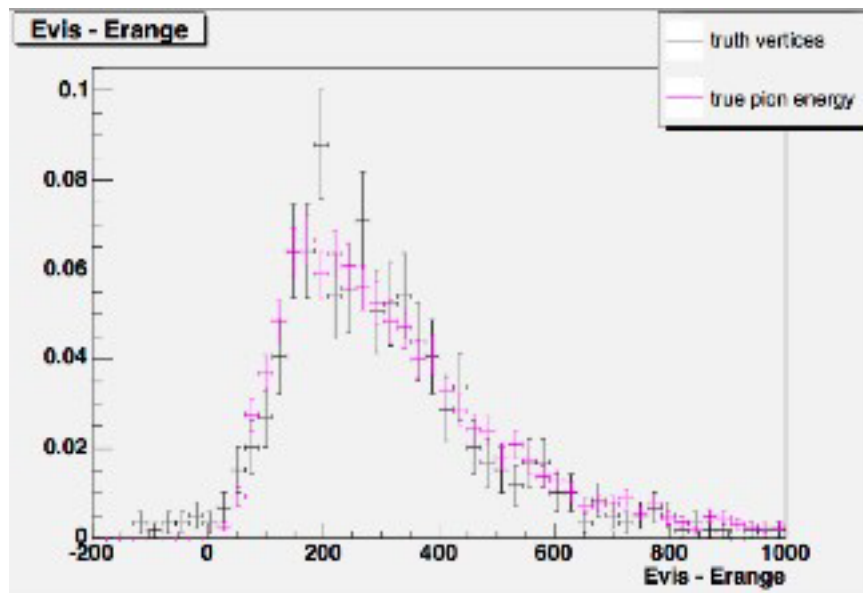
# Comparison of $\Delta_E$ using different track length calculations in May06 MC.

For all events



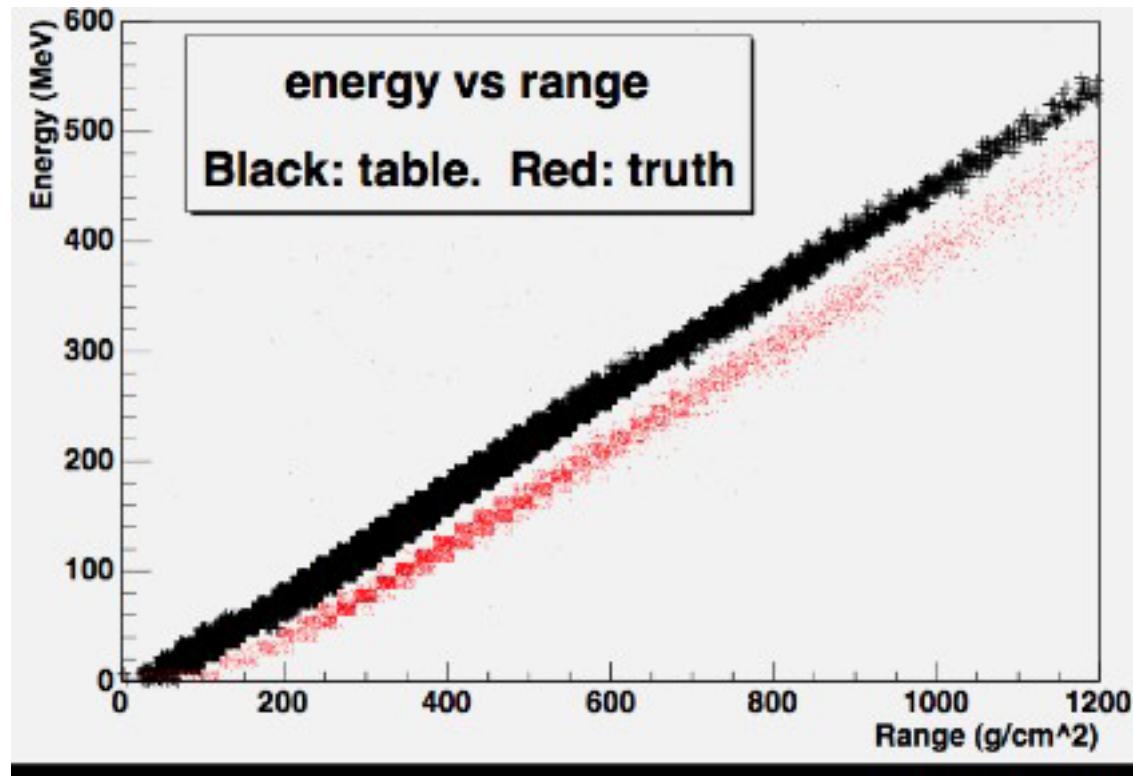
Note that portions of most distributions extend into negative values.

# Comparison to pion energies



Note that the reconstructed curve is shifted to the left

# Error in the lookup table



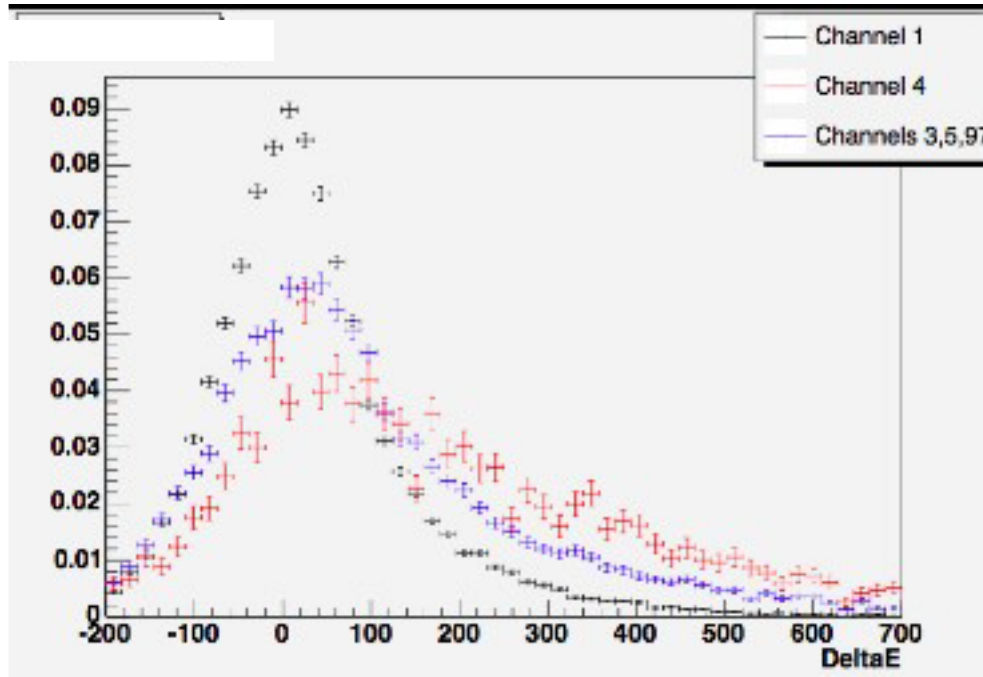
Higher value for  $\mu^-$  energy means lower value for  $\Delta_E$

# Why is the OneTrackChunk distribution so different?

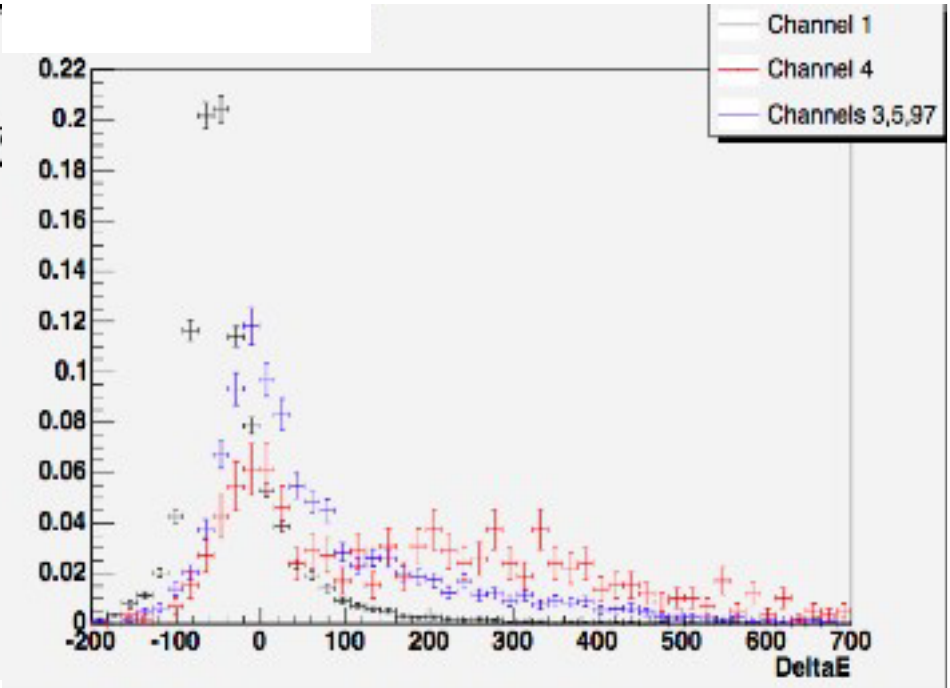
- OneTrackChunk *does* reconstruct individual vertices better than StancuFull
- However, I had difficulty ensuring that my second OneTrackChunk was the michel vertex.
- I found it much easier to proceed with Stancu, although with more time I could get the OneTrack calculation to work.

# Characterization with $\Delta_E$ by NUANCE channel

Stancu vertices



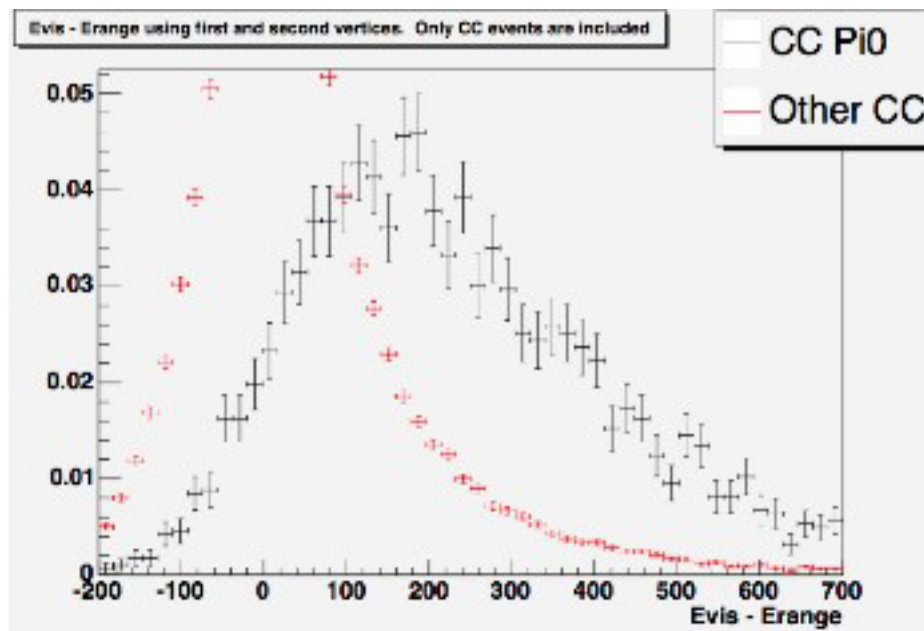
True vertices



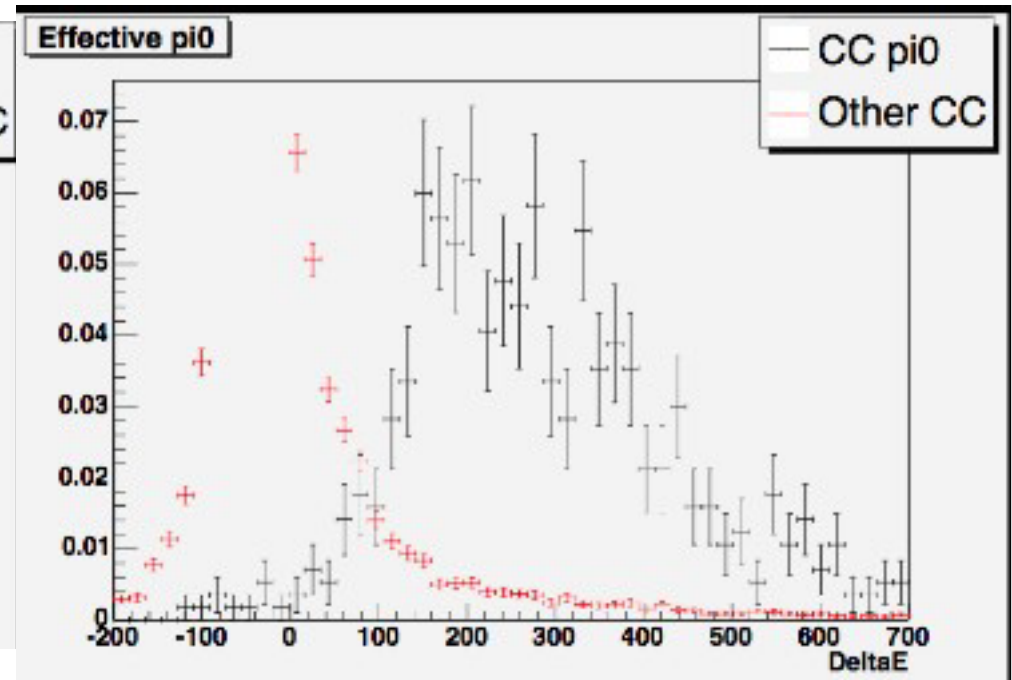
Note slight peak separations, and the two peaks for channel 1 in the “truth” graph

# Characterization with $\Delta_E$

Stancu vertices



True vertices



Much better peak separation

# Filter based on NUANCE # (Statistical errors not included)

Tested on 539.6K MC events.

Cut	Efficiency	Purity
none	100.00%	3.74%
compulsory	24.42%	5.08%
$2.5 < \text{tlb45}[0] < 3.5$	12.29%	8.27%
$\text{fcer}[0] > 0.09$	9.72%	15.91%
$E_{\mu} > 2.25 \cdot \text{TRAK} + 250$	6.76%	21.11%
$\text{DeltaE}[0] > 200$	4.09%	26.13%
$\text{mass}[0] > 95$	3.81%	26.28%
$F[0] > 4$	3.62%	26.98%
$\text{CER}[0] > 40$	3.37%	27.64%
$200 < \text{Thits}[0] < 2000$	<b>3.37%</b>	<b>27.64%</b>

Laura's filter: 4.1% efficiency, 22.9% purity.

Note: individual cuts that gave high purity sometimes lowered the purity when combined with other cuts (scintillation, for example)



# Filter based on effective CC $\pi^0$

Effective filter

Tested on 479.7K MC events

Cut	Efficiency	Purity
none	100.00%	3.33%
basic	25.10%	4.61%
SCI[0] > 0.3*CER[0] + 14	20.30%	19.22%
fcer[0] > 0.1	18.18%	24.19%
2.4 < tlb45[0] < 3.8	14.77%	32.76%
mass[0] > 100	12.74%	35.23%
OneTrack_E[0] > 475	11.18%	36.89%
OneTrack_F[0] > 4	10.40%	38.11%
TposHits[0] > 600	<b>9.54%</b>	<b>38.47%</b>

# Antibox data vs. May06 MC

Number of MC events, nuance filter

CC QE	192
CC Pi0	620
CC Pip	686
Other	796

861 data events  
(out of ~1 million)

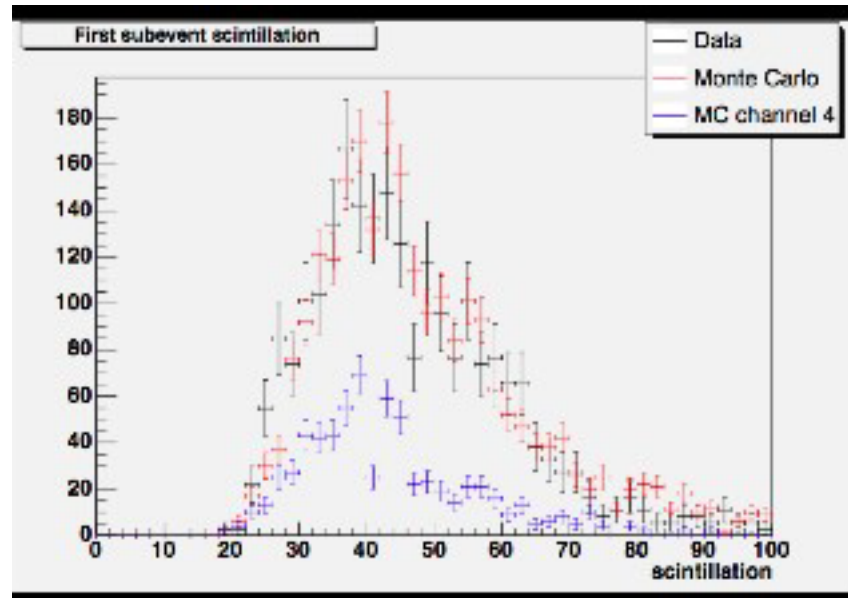
Effective filter

Pi0	1522
No pi0	2434
CC QE	546
CC Pi0	1046
CC Pip	1384
Other	942

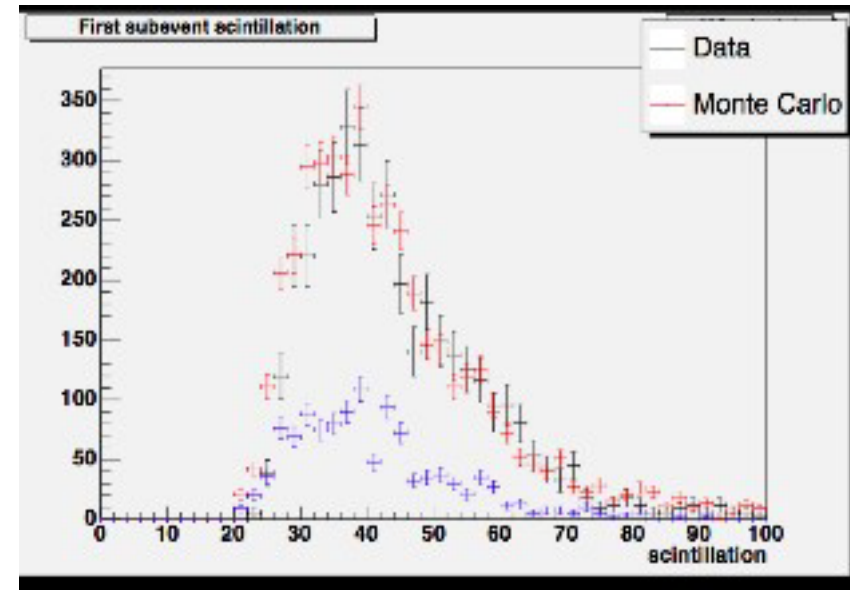
1356 data events  
(out of ~1 million)

# Anti-box data vs. May06 MC

Scintillation, nuance filter



Effective filter

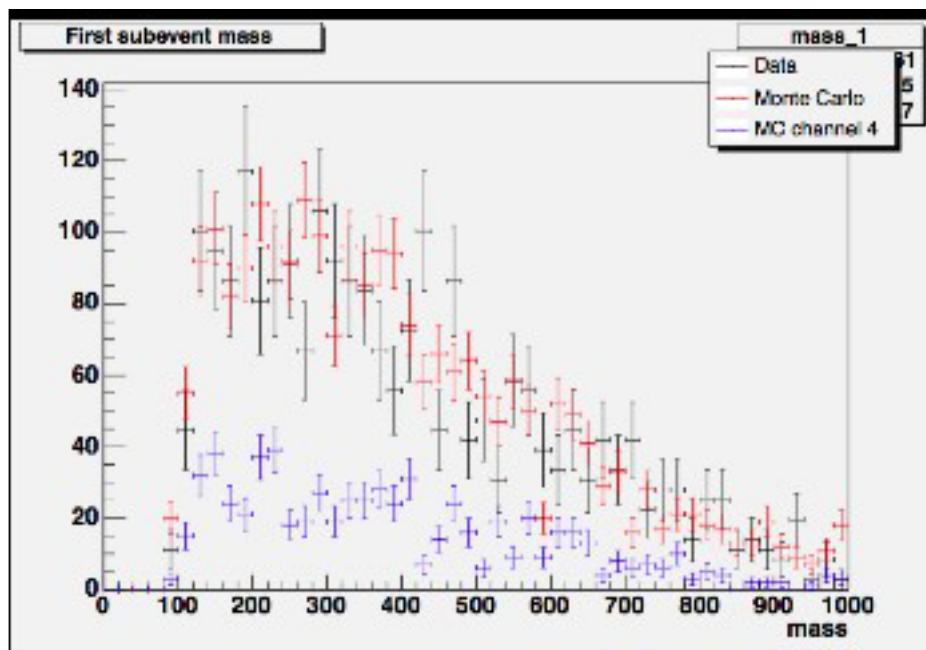


Data is normalized to MC.

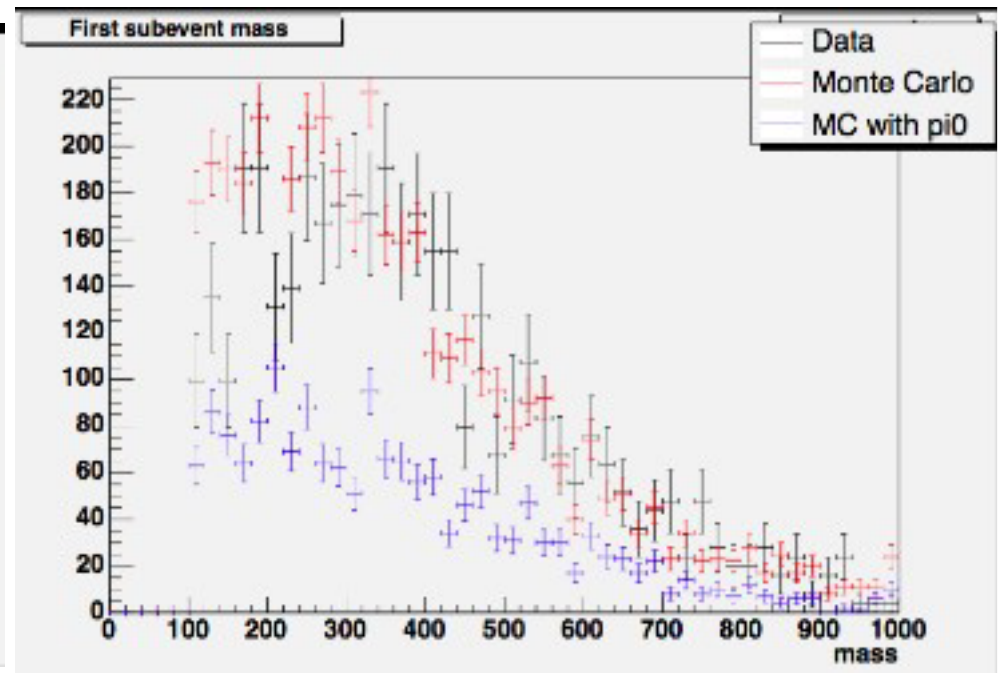
The blue distribution on the right is effective  $\pi^0$ s

# Anti-box data vs. May06 MC

Pi0mass, nuance filter



Effective filter



Data normalized to MC

# To do

- 3-ring fitter?
  - Would allow better cut on reconstructed  $\pi^0$  mass
  - Could confirm the MiniBooNE resonant scattering model.
  - Failing that, incorporate P-fitter into the  $\Delta_E$  calculation.
- Filter more antibox data to get higher statistics.
- Fit the filtered data to determine how many CC  $\pi^0$  events are actually present.
- Cross section measurement (first a good flux measurement is needed).

# Acknowledgments

- Laura J. for doing a large part of the analysis.
- Bonnie, for advising
- Richard I. for proposing the pion energy study
- Jon Link for his help with effective  $\pi^0$ s.
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- Heather R. for framework help
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